

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO. MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1905

XLIII-NO 20

YELLOW JACK IN UNITED STATES.

Awful Ravages of the Disease in Past Years.

AMPLE REASONS FOR ALARM.

Ben Butler Wiped it Out in New Orleans During the Civil War—Northern Cities Have Been Visited Many Times, With Frightful Loss of Life.

The history of yellow fever in the United States, with the awful memories of the summer and fall of 1887 still rising like ghostly specters, is well calculated to arouse dread of what may ensue between now and the frosts of autumn. With the frightful death lists of the past before them it is small wonder that the people of the Southern cities are in a condition bordering on panic.

In New Orleans yellow fever prevailed to some extent every year as far back as the records go and up to 1880, with the exception of the years the city was under the military control of General Ben Butler. Then the regulations of war time completely interdicted travelers from the tropics.

In 1880 the city changed its system of quarantine from the absolute interdiction of commerce, which offered incentive to "run the blockade" to a more reasonable detention of vessels from infected parts that kept the suspects from seeking entrance to the city surreptitiously.

The mortality in New Orleans in the years of the greatest yellow fever pestilence from 1847 to 1878 was:

Year.	Deaths.
1847.	2,259
1853.	7,970
1854.	2,423
1855.	2,670
1858.	3,889
1867.	3,098
1878.	4,600

Yellow fever was first recognized definitely in the West Indies, and since 1691 it has been epidemic there. In the latter part of the eighteenth and the first part of the nineteenth centuries the disease created havoc along the whole Atlantic coast of the United States, spreading to seaports as far north as Maine and into the cities of Canada. In 1793 the city of Philadelphia, then having a population of 40,000, was stricken, and 4,000 persons—ten per cent of the population—died.

Four years later Philadelphia suffered another visitation, with a death loss of 1,300, and in the year following 3,645 deaths from the fever occurred.

In 1798 New York also was attacked by the epidemic, 2,080 persons dying, while Boston gave 200 victims to the disease in the same year. In 1802 Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington and Charleston suffered extensively from the spread of the fever along the coast, but since that time epidemics have been confined more nearly to the Southern states. New York, however, has never been immune. In 1853 there was a widespread epidemic, taking in Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. In 1867 there was another epidemic, more limited in area, but particularly virulent in Galveston, Tex., where the mortality reached 1,150. Then occurred the great epidemic of 1873. In that year Memphis furnished 2,000 victims. New Orleans proper lost only 5 from the disease, but the neighboring town of Shreveport lost 759.

Then came the most terrible year of all—1878—a year whose mention causes a shudder throughout the land, and whose numerals are synonymous with death in the cities of New Orleans and Memphis.

The fever invaded 132 towns in Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky. There were more than 74,000 cases, and the death roll reached the tremendous total of 15,934.

Thousands upon thousands of citizens fled from Memphis and New Orleans, but of the population that remained in the former city—about 19,600—or seventy per cent, sickened, and 5,150, or more than twenty-five per cent, died. In New Orleans the mortality was about the same. It is estimated that the loss to the country in a commercial way as a direct result of the epidemic was above \$100,000,000.

The epidemic of 1878 furnished heroes whose names will live with those who fell in the civil war of a decade and a half before. The North not only sent thousands of dollars and train loads of supplies to the stricken cities—whole train loads of coffins, for "Send coffins" was the cry from the South—but physicians, nurses, ministers, priests and

others volunteered by the hundred with their services.

Death spared none. After fighting valiantly for weeks the epidemic invaded the ranks of the nurses and doctors and those who came as the emissaries of God. In Memphis 17 resident physicians and 28 volunteers from other cities sacrificed their lives. Ten Roman Catholic priests, 11 sisters of charity of the same church, a half score of ministers of Protestant denominations also were among the volunteer workers who died in their heroic work.

There has been no outbreak of the fever since 1878 to excite widespread alarm until this year. In 1893 there was a scare, 1,076 cases prevailing at Brunswick, Ga., but only 46 persons died. In 1897 there was another scare, 39 deaths occurring out of a total of 620 cases.

Previous to the Spanish-American war Havana had been the chief infected port from which yellow fever penetrated to the states. Science and warfare on the stegomyia fasciata following American occupation cleansed Havana of the scourge. A Panama victim is believed to have brought the fever to New Orleans and started the present epidemic there.

HORSE STOLEN

FRIDAY MORNING

Richville Farmer Reports Robbery to Police.

A DARING STRANGER'S ACT.

Rode to Town With I. D. Snyder and Then Took the Rig and Drove Away—Surrounding Towns Notified of the Robbery.

A daring daylight horse stealing was reported to Officer Wittmann and Chief Ertle about 9:30 o'clock Friday morning by I. D. Snyder, a young farmer living near Richville. Snyder drove to town about 9 o'clock Friday morning, bringing a piece of machinery with him to have repaired. Near his home he picked up a stranger who claimed to be searching for work. Snyder brought the stranger to Massillon with him and both got out of the buggy in South Erie street, tied the horse and went to the Hess-Snyder foundry where the repair work was done. The stranger left at this time and Snyder remained to get the repaired machinery.

When the job was completed it was found that both stranger and horse and buggy were missing.

A short search was made and then Officer Wittmann was notified, but no trace of the missing rig could be found. Chief of Police Ertle was notified by the officer and the alarm was given to the marshals and chiefs of police in surrounding towns. The robbery was a particularly daring one. The horse was tied in South Erie street, near Oak street, but an examination of the residents of that vicinity failed to bring to light any clew as to which direction the robber went. The horse was a light sorrel covered with a fly net and was hitched to a muddy buggy. The man was about 26 years of age and wore a light striped suit. On his coat lapel he wore a badge in the form of a star, which young Snyder took to be a lodge button of some kind. He was about five feet seven inches in height.

Navarre, Canal Fulton, Greenville and Canton authorities were notified within forty-five minutes after the theft was discovered and it is not thought that the man will be able to get far away from this city.

MISTAKEN FOR BURGLAR.

New Philadelphia Man Fatally Wounds His Father-in-Law.

New Philadelphia, Aug. 5.—John Kratz, aged 77, was shot and perhaps fatally injured by George Ashbaugh, his son-in-law, at the home of the latter in this city at an early hour Friday morning. On several occasions recently burglars attempted to gain an entrance to Mr. Ashbaugh's residence, and when the latter retired Friday night he placed a loaded shotgun near his bed.

Kratz, who boarded with the Ashbaugh family, had been in the habit of walking in the yard after night. The younger man awoke in the early morning and seeing someone walking toward the rear door of the house, fired one charge from the shotgun. The load struck the aged man, tearing off his left arm and part of it going into his body. Kratz's recovery is doubtful. Ashbaugh gave himself up to the police.

DEATH OF MRS. MARY ANN BROWN

One of the Oldest Residents of Massillon.

REMEMBERED PIONEER DAYS.

Mrs. Brown Came to Massillon in 1826 and Had Lived Here Ever Since—She Retained Her Faculties to the Last.

Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, aged 89 years and 3 months, died at the family residence in East Main street a few minutes after 12 o'clock Friday morning after an illness of ten days of bronchitis. Up to the time of her last illness Mrs. Brown had been in unusually good health and to the last retained possession of all her faculties.

Mrs. Brown was one of the oldest residents of Massillon and had spent the greater part of her life in this vicinity and all of her life after her ninth year in this part of Ohio. She was born in Cleveland, O., May 16, 1816, and was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Bailey. In 1824, the family moved to Middlebury, a hamlet at that time, now known as South Akron. The family lived there two years and in 1826 moved to what was known as the Kendal common, now the fourth ward of Massillon. Since that time the family has been identified with the city's interests.

Mrs. Brown was married twice, her first marriage being to the late William Tinkler, August 29, 1836, who died January 21, 1849. She was married a second time to David O. Brown, May 11, 1854. One son was born to this union, Cyrus Brown, who survives. David O. Brown died June 4, 1884. Amasa Bailey, a brother, living near the city, also survives.

When Mrs. Brown first became acquainted with Massillon the northeast part of the city was known as Kendal and at that time was the center of a thriving village. The territory was then known as the Kendal community. As business increased and the business interests of the city spread toward the canal, the community was disbanded. Amasa Bailey and Jehiel Fox, grandfather of Wendell P. Fox and father of Arvine Fox, who still lives in Massillon, settled up the affairs of the community.

Of the persons interested in the affairs of that day, there are still living Arvine Fox, in Massillon, Judge Undershill, in Canton, and Mrs. Eliza Kingsbury in Akron. The late Richard Breed was also closely connected with the affairs of that day and owned a farm northeast of the city closely joining farms owned by the Bailey and Fox families. It is expected that Mrs. Kingsbury will attend the funeral services. Arvine Fox was born southwest of the city, but settled on land known as the "big pasture" northeast of the city at an early age. The Volkmar and Wales farms are a part of this land. Mr. Fox will be eighty-nine years old in September. For a number of years past Mrs. Brown and Mr. Fox have been the only two residents in the city who were connected with Massillon's early history.

Mrs. Brown retained the use of her faculties unimpaired to the last and was noted among her many friends for an accurate memory. The events of her early life were indelibly impressed upon her memory and she narrated interesting dates and events of the past with as little effort as the younger generation tell of affairs of the present time.

Only a few days before her last illness she was called upon to speak of an event of her early life and mentioned the afternoon of a certain day as being the time talked of. The Ohio canal was built through Massillon and Akron during Mrs. Brown's girlhood and she remembered well the occasion of the opening of the waterway through Akron. The event was celebrated at lock No. 16 near that city, and among the celebrated persons present was General Lafayette. Mrs. Brown, in company with many others, joined in a salute to the distinguished general. Mrs. Brown often told of the day when the first canal boat passed through Massillon. This was in 1826.

Mrs. Brown was widely known in the county and numbered her friends in the city by the hundreds.

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The Stanwood Band will hold a festival Saturday, August 12, at Stanwood.

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COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

John P. Jones Defendant in Contested Will Case.

Canton, Aug. 4.—The Hon. James A. Rice, Democratic candidate for attorney general of Ohio, narrowly escaped being ground to pieces under a West Tuscarawas street car Thursday afternoon. Mr. Rice wished to board the car and signalled the motorman to stop. The motorman shut off the current but when the car reached Mr. Rice it had not stopped and he tried to get on. The motorman, thinking that his passenger was safe, applied the power, the car lunged forward and Mr. Rice lost his hold. He was thrown to the ground and sustained bruises on the left side. The sole of his left shoe was ground off. If he had made the attempt to board at the front of the car he would have been thrown under the truck and probably crushed to death. His injuries are not serious and he is able to be around.

In the case of Mina B. Smith against J. P. Jones, to set aside the will of Lydia A. Roan, of East Greenville, which was probated in August, 1903, the plaintiff avers that the document is not the last will of the deceased. By the terms of the paper filed in August, two years ago, J. P. Jones was named as sole legatee and devisee of the will. The plaintiff alleges that Lydia A. Roan was not of sound mind and memory for a considerable time prior to and at the date of the writing of the will, and that by reason of long continued sickness and old age was mentally incapacitated for making a will or proper distribution of property. Plaintiff further avers that Lydia Roan was persuaded and coerced into signing the document by undue influence on the part of J. P. Jones, who, it is alleged, represented to the deceased that plaintiff's family did not care for her and that he was the only one who did. It is also declared in the petition that the alleged will was not executed according to law and requirements.

FUNERAL OF JAMES JOHNSTON

Held Wednesday Afternoon at North Lawrence.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FRIENDS.

Massillon Band and Delegation from Massillon Lodges K. of P. Attended Funeral—Was Once a Member and Chief Organizer of Lawrence Band.

The following contributed article from a prominent North Lawrence citizen records the funeral of the late James Johnson, of Massillon, held at North Lawrence Wednesday afternoon:

The funeral of James Johnson was held from the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Johnson, yesterday, and was largely attended. Mr. Johnson was for many years one of our best known citizens and his manly bearing and fair dealing during his entire time spent in our midst was commended by all who were fortunate enough to know him. While he worked at the mines he served his fellow men in various ways in the organization.

For many years he was largely responsible for the splendid band we had in our village, and with his departure with others our band had to succumb to its termination, much to the regret of our citizens.

The Massillon band was present and with sad hearts marched to the cemetery at the front of one they had learned to love.

The Rev. J. H. Barron, of Lodi, the minister of the M. E. church at this place fourteen years ago, officiated and delivered an earnest discourse. The Rev. Mr. Barron had known the deceased personally and spoke of him as he knew him.

The parents, son, sisters and brothers of the deceased desire to return their sincere thanks to the Massillon band and all friends who so kindly assisted during his sickness and at the funeral.

OBITUARY.

MISS MATTIE LIMBACH.

Navarre, Aug. 4.—Miss Mattie Limbach, aged 21 years, died at 8 o'clock Friday morning of consumption at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Nena Miller, after an illness of several months.

The deceased was an orphan and is survived by two aunts, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Mattie Allen. The deceased was

employed in several Massillon homes during the past few years.

MEETING HERE OF PHYSICIANS.

Two Sessions at the Hospital Next Tuesday.

COME FROM SEVERAL COUNTIES

The Union Medical Society of the Sixth Councilor District Will Hold Its Sessions in William McKinley Hall—Seventy-five Physicians are Expected to be Present.

The Union Medical Association of the sixth councilor district of Ohio, an association that has taken the place of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society, will meet next Tuesday at the Massillon state hospital for a morning and afternoon session. Physicians will be present from Sunbury, Portage, Holmes, Stark, Wayne, Mahoning, Richland and Ashland counties as members, and other physicians have been invited by friends to attend.

The meeting will be held in William McKinley hall and the morning session will be called about 10:30. An adjournment will be taken at noon when those at the meeting will be the guests of the hospital physicians for dinner. The afternoon session will be commenced at 1:30 and the members will leave for their homes at the conclusion of the programme, which includes discussions on the following subjects:

"Anaemia," by Dr. George F. Zinnerger, of Canton; "Sporadic Cretinism," Dr. J. R. Jamison, of Apple Creek; "Hard Not to Do It," Dr. H. G. Sherman, of Cleveland; "Eclampsia," Dr. John J. Orton, Randolph; "Incipient Dementia Præcox," Dr. W. A. Seales, Cuyahoga Falls; "Acute Suppurative Osteo-Myelitis" as it concerns the General Practitioner," Dr. D. S. Olmstead, Millersburg; "Our Moral Responsibilities," Dr. C. C. Booth, Youngstown.

An opportunity will be given at the close of each number of the programme for a discussion of the subject. Many times the discussion occupies more time than did the presentation of the subject. While the physicians are here they will be taken over the grounds and buildings and shown the many interesting things connected with the hospital from a medical standpoint. Seventy-five are expected to attend the meeting.

The past few weeks have been worth hundreds of dollars to the potato crop and the hospital expects at least an average crop for some sixty acres.

The oat harvest was finished Saturday. All of the wheat has been stored in barns.

As the time approaches for the next meeting of the general assembly, advocates of the project to establish a hospital for the criminal insane at Lima are becoming active. The state board of charities will present a bill to the assembly looking to this end.

Miss Grace Boone has returned from a week's visit at her home in Salem.

AGAINST POOL SELLING.

Governor Herrick Will Rigidly Enforce the Law.

Columbus, Aug. 5.—Governor Herrick has decided to deal as vigorously with pool selling at race tracks as Governor Nash did with prize fights. While the governor has not stated explicitly what his intentions are as to raiding race tracks where pool selling is permitted, he leaves no doubt as to his position. When told that Sheriff Mulhern, of Cuyahoga county, had said that he would not interfere with pool selling at the Rockport races, in an interview at Cedar Point, Governor Herrick is reported to have said:

"I have been out of the state for some time and do not know anything of the situation that has arisen concerning the race tracks of Cleveland or elsewhere in Ohio. My attitude regarding the selling of pools on race tracks is clearly set forth in my message sent to the legislature a year and a half ago, when I vetoed the Chisholm bill. There is nothing I can add to what I then said. I vetoed the bill because pool selling was forbidden by the constitution, because it was against the public policy of the state and against good morals. I have not changed my mind since."

If local authorities cannot be induced to enforce the law against race track gambling the attorney general has power to swear out warrants.

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

UNION LIBERTY

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1905;

Mr. Bryan says that "We are holding the Philippines in violation of our principles because it pays." Mr. Bryan has made a discovery that will be news to everybody else. If it pays in dollars and cents as we suppose Mr. Bryan means—he will be conferring a great favor by telling who is getting the profit and how much it amounts to. If Mr. Bryan does not mean it pays in a material sense, but from a humanitarian or philanthropic standpoint, then it could not be a "violation" of "our principles."

Chairman Shonts, of the Panama canal commission, has announced that work on the canal will be suspended until all sanitary plans have been completed. He has expressed the utmost confidence in the feasibility of the project without discussing the relative merits of the sea level or lock alternatives. He has said that first consideration would be the health of the laborers, and now that he is on the ground, it is evident that he still considers sanitation of paramount and pressing importance. Ample quarters will be provided for the men and every precaution taken to insure them good health. That condition having been secured, the actual work of digging will be prosecuted with all possible speed.

The American people will have the more reason to be proud of this canal if it is built without great sacrifice of human life. Chairman Shonts has begun his administration wisely and humanely, and the fact will greatly increase the confidence the public reposes in him.

Cleveland, Aug. 5.—An era of building has been inaugurated in the Salvation Army throughout the Ohio and Southern province of the Army. A number of building projects are being worked out by architects and contractors.

Six years ago when Colonel Holz took charge of this province of the Army the only thing the Army had in the way of meeting places were two shed-like places in Cleveland. Today the Army has real estate and buildings in Cleveland valued at over \$200,000 and real estate and buildings in the province valued at \$500,000.

Work has been started on the erection of a new rescue home for women in Kinsman street, which will cost over \$30,000. Work is being rushed on the remodeling of the former Cleveland medical college building in Bolivar street, which will be utilized as a model lodging house. The improvements on the building will cost between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

Colonel Holz stated yesterday that the Army now owns property in Akron, Painesville, Canton, Youngstown, Massillon, Mansfield, Salem, Ashland, East Liverpool, Springfield, Toledo, Cincinnati, Columbus and Middletown. This week Colonel Holz sanctioned plans for the erection of a \$10,000 building at Greenville, S. C., and for the erection of a building in Painesville. At Canton Colonel Holz has approved the plans for a building which will be started this fall. Mrs. McKinley gave \$500 toward the purchase of a \$5,000 lot in Canton.

The Salvation Army has purchased a \$5,000 lot in Akron, in Main street, on which the Army will put up a building to cost at least \$25,000.

WORK THAT TELLS.

Plenty Of It Has Been Done
Right Here in Massillon.

The Canadian parliament has just finished a session of more than six months. The last days were devoted in part to a general increase in salaries, which was at first characterized by the opposition as highly creditable, but later, on more mature consideration, was stigmatized as a "salary grab." Heretofore the prime minister of Canada has received \$8,000 per annum in addition to his compensation as a member of parliament. The other ministers received \$7,000 each. The members of the senate and house of commons receive no salary, but got a "sessional indemnity" of \$1,500, and 20 cents a mile for traveling expenses. A few days before the close of the session bills were introduced and passed to give greater compensation. The prime minister is to receive \$12,000 a year, besides his pay as a member. The other ministers are left at the present compensation, except that they get \$1,000 more indemnity. The retroactive feature of the sessional indemnity is liable to adverse comment. It was this which created the greatest uproar over the famous "salary grab" of 1873 in the United States Senate. The dominant party in Canada does not appear likely to suffer from these measures, as they were cheerfully supported by the leader of the opposition, and seems to have gone through practically without any dissent.—Louisville Courier Journal.

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LAMONT'S ENTERPRISE

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DISPLAYED TACT AS A POLITICIAN

While President Cleveland's Private Secretary He Lifted the Office Almost to the Dignity of a Cabinet Position—Changes He Made at the White House—His Services as Secretary of War.

The late Dan Lamont, Grover Cleveland's private secretary, is better remembered in Washington than Daniel Scott Lamont, the secretary of war, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Post. Before Lamont's day the president's private secretary was concerned solely with routine business, the disposition of mail, replying to unimportant correspondence and the making of appointments for his chief. Mr. Lamont, during his tenure of the office, to some extent made it an added cabinet position. His personal influence with Mr. Cleveland was on a par with that of any one of the seven counselors provided by law.

Mr. Lamont was a perfect complement for his chief. He had tact, unfaeling politeness, the widest acquaintance with public men of any man of his day, an alert, acquisitive mind, a personal poise that could not be disturbed, and a temper that was never ruffled.

The personal impression that Cleveland made on the country during his first four years in the White House was largely due to Mr. Lamont's suavity and diplomacy. He mirrored his chief to the public as he would have him appear; not wholly as he was. The angles were blunted and the rough sides made smooth. No one recognized more than Mr. Cleveland how much of his popularity was due to his efficient private secretary.

Mr. Lamont's newspaper training stood him in excellent service. He knew the limitations of the correspondent's work, the meaning and value of news, the difficulties with which it was gathered, the importance of accuracy and the vital necessity of writing accounts of events while they were fresh. He was democratic and helpful, he knew men and affairs and how much to tell of all the "inside" events that came under his eye or of which he had, because of his position, first hand knowledge. He made the White House a source of accurate, fresh, valuable information such as it had never been before, and he was in the best sense of the word what Mr. Cleveland never became—a "politician."

Commentators on public affairs in Washington who had known private secretaries under other presidents were so amazed and delighted at the changes Mr. Lamont made at the White House and so appreciative of the public value of his services that some of them to this day are inclined to call him "the brains of the first Cleveland administration." This, of course, is an exaggerated estimate, but it will serve to show how striking an impression the new private secretary made on men who were not accustomed to loosing their tongues in praise of public officers unless tribute was eminently well deserved. Here is a description of him written "off the griddle" so to speak, in the days when he was new to the capital:

His private secretary is Daniel S. Lamont. Lamont is a wonder. He is a small blond young man of thirty-six, with sandy hair and mustache. He has a modest personal appearance, dresses very neatly, and there is no man in New York state, not excepting Samuel J. Tilden, who has a larger acquaintance with prominent Democrats. He is honest, known a man at a glance, and the moment any one comes into Cleveland's office he can tell what his business is. He signifies to his chief by a nod of his head what he thinks of the request about to be made. He never loses his head, has been with politicians all his life and yet has the most exemplary habits. He never smokes and never swears. He is of slight stature and does not at first command the attention to which his abilities are entitled.

A sketch of Mr. Lamont, written in 1884, bears the caption "The Pleasant History of a Pink of Politeness." In 1882, when Mr. Lamont was a nominee for the clerk of the New York senate, he had already developed a modesty, a merit and an organizing and working capacity which had won for him the respect, the regard and the confidence of all who had been brought into relations with him. He had made his mark so deeply at Albany that when Mr. Cleveland became president it was taken for granted that his private secretary would accompany him to Washington. One who knew him in the Albany days contributes this glimpse of the methods that made Mr. Lamont so widely known after he reached Washington:

"In the executive chamber he always got up to receive visitors, and his universal knowledge of public men at Washington again held good. He saw every one coming in at the distant door and spoke their name to the governor, who was quick to hear. So when Smith of Wayback came in and said, 'You don't remember me, governor. I am afraid,' the governor promptly responded:

"'Oh, yes, I do. Mr. Smith. How are the folks in Wayback?'

"When the governor wrote his famous personal comfort letter about Grady he handed the copy to Lamont and said, 'Dan, I'll wager you a dollar you would not write a letter like that.'

"Dan read it and fired up: 'I certainly wouldn't, governor. It is not called for. It will do no good, and it will put you in a bad light. It is in-

ducing elections, and that is not right.'

The governor laughed. 'You almost persuade me to be a—What is the expression?' he said.

"I wish it was politician,' replied Dan.

"But as we all know, the governor sent the letter."

Mr. Lamont took so prominent a part in the presidential campaign preceding Mr. Cleveland's election that a New York city newspaper felt constrained to ask in its editorial columns, "If Cleveland is elected will he or Colonel Lamont be president?" Colonel Lamont used to tell how he came to Washington with Mr. Cleveland. On the morning after election he casually remarked to the governor that, judging from the returns then in, he seemed to be elected. "Well," said Mr. Cleveland, "if I am elected, you are elected. I must have you with me if I go to Washington." That was all that was said about the matter.

One peculiarity that his intimates often commented upon while he was in Washington, and which has recurred to their minds vividly because of the manner of his death, was his keen distaste for being left alone. He always contrived that some one should be in the office with him at every minute of the day. No one ever saw him take a walk of even two or three blocks unaccompanied. If, when it came time for him to leave his office, no one else was ready to go he would wait for one of the clerks. After he became secretary of war and while his family was out of town he used frequently to drop in at the White House in the late afternoon and get one of the young executive clerks, whose company he enjoyed, to go to dinner with him at a hotel. He never said why he always showed such scrupulous care to avoid being left alone.

One of the first things Mr. Lamont did as secretary of war was to weed out a lot of worthless clerks in his department. Six were discharged and fifty reduced in grade and pay in one day. Another incident that army officers are fond of recalling occurred in 1893:

Senator Harris of Tennessee was in Secretary Lamont's office when Paymaster General Stanton entered and began his explanation of the financial condition of the service, referring particularly to the lack of funds for the month of June. Secretary Lamont asked what amount would be necessary to pay off all the June salaries.

"Well, something like \$50,000," replied General Stanton.

"If you could borrow that amount," said the secretary, "would it be sufficient?"

"You get me the money, Mr. Secretary, and I'll make the payment, all right," said the paymaster.

"Well, I'm thinking about advancing it myself," replied Mr. Lamont.

There was a gasp of astonishment from General Stanton and Senator Harris.

"I mean it," continued the secretary. "The army ought to be paid, and the sooner they get it the better."

"I can only say, Mr. Secretary," said General Stanton, "that if you find me the money I shall make arrangements to pay off the officers and men who did not receive their salaries for the month of June."

They used to call Mr. Lamont "the silent secretary" in the last years of his service at Washington. He was thoroughly methodical in his habit and did not waste a minute.

Among the reforms and improvements that marked Mr. Lamont's administration of the war department were the abandonment of the small outlying military posts and the concentration of the army at important railroad centers, on the seaboard and on the northern and southern frontiers, and the reduction of the term of enlistment from five to three years. He secured the repeal of the statute making ten years the maximum period of service of enlisted men. He was instrumental in securing the adoption of the new magazine rifle and carbine of reduced caliber for the army and was an earnest and consistent advocate of a general improvement of the seacoast defenses under approved projects, including the development of disappearing gun carriages. He brought about a reduction in the number of military posts from about ninety-five to seventy-five, resulting in the concentration of troops in large commands, and by so doing improving the morals, discipline and education of the army.

Compulsory M. P.'s.

The Norwegian parliament consists of 114 members, many of whom sit in the house under protest, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. All Norwegians over twenty-five years of age who satisfy certain conditions of residence, etc., meet in the local parish church once in three years and choose one man out of every 100 present to select the members of parliament for the country. The men so selected are bound to serve, whether they like the honor or not. Immediately parliament meets one-fourth of the members are chosen to form the upper house, the remaining three-fourths constituting the lower house.

Japan's Postmortem Honors.

About fifty-three hundred officers and men who have been killed since the battle of Liaoyang up to the battle of Mukden will receive the Golden Kite, says the Japanese Weekly Mail.

This posthumous honor is already sanctioned by the emperor and will shortly be published by the Official Gazette.

A Temperance Move.

By way of combating the tendency to take strong drink, the royal railway directors of Cassel, Germany, have decided to manufacture bottled lemonade and mineral water and sell it to the employees only, at about a cent a bottle, the bottle to be returned.

Luther Burbank's Latest Triumph. Luther Burbank, the famous California horticultural expert, recently sent to the Lewis and Clark exposition his latest triumph, a golden red plum, nearly as large as an average apple and full and round in shape, says a Portland (Ore.) dispatch. The specimens are attracting much attention.

KITTERY'S SHOT PROTEST

Why Peace Conference Stirs Up a Maine Village.

JEALOUS OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Hamlet In Which Is Located the United States Government Navy Yard Is Sore Because Neighboring Town Is Being Made Famous as Meeting Place of Peace Envoys.

Marion E. Pew, a staff correspondent of the Pittsburgh Press, tells the following story about an indignation meeting that was recently held at Kittery, Me., in regard to the peace conference to be held at Portsmouth, N. H. The story opens with the following resolutions, which were drawn up by the inhabitants of Kittery:

Whereas, We, the people of the village of Kittery, state of Maine, have a deep sense of pride in our town, and

Whereas, It will be within the precincts of our distinguished village that the honorable plenipotentiaries and envoys from Russia and Japan will meet to plan for peace in the war swept east, and

Whereas, The city of Portsmouth, state of New Hampshire, has attempted to rob our town and our fair state of this great honor in that its geographical position is just across the Piscataqua river from our Kittery.

But it resolved, That we use these means to notify the outside world that it will be Kittery where the history making conference will be held; that we resent the putting in of Portsmouth, whose only real honor lies in the fact that its geographical position is just across the Piscataqua river from our Kittery.

THE CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE.

That's how sore Kittery is. And it's too bad for it to happen, just when the great white dove of peace recently began to wing its poetic flight to the region of the Piscataqua.

If there is any truth in the theory of environment and atmosphere, who knows but what it might mean the cutting off of a few hundred additional miles of Korean territory for Japan, a few million rubles less indemnity from Russia or, indeed, renewed hostilities and the sacrifice of the lives of thousands more.

Kittery has always been a little jealous of Portsmouth. Portsmouth has 10,000 population. Kittery has 2,000, but it has the United States government navy yard. There is plenty of ancient and honorable history which the towns can divide with honor equal, but it is to history yet unwritten that the jealous guardians of civic pride now have an eye.

The whole matter is gone over pretty fully at Granville Spinney's shop at Kittery depot. The wheelwright has seen a good many years of honest toil and jolting peace in this community. There were other town dignitaries at the meeting. Charlie Chapman, whom everybody knows and likes, was there and had his say about Portsmouth and Portsmouth's ways of doing things. John Sterling, the grocer, as a rule keeps his politics to himself, but on this occasion he spoke his mind quite freely. Old man Spinney, with his personal friend and political enemy, Sam Keen, came around later and confirmed the sentiments expressed in a rough draft of the resolution above.

The wheelwright paused in his work to give a brief retort to Charlie Chapman, whom he had understood to say that Portsmouth, being the larger town, naturally would get the largest honor. "Nuthin' of the sort," said he promptly. "Shucks and nonsense! There ain't no one round these here parts any too good for Kittery, Me."

"The Roushians and the Japs are goin' to do their work right here in Kittery. Portsmouth alone 'll see 'em when they get off the train and go back on board again. This is history for Kittery, and it's a cussed blamed shame that we people set here and let these liars go out 'mong the people of this country.

"I believe in nailin' the lie and clinchin' the nail and when them treaty makers come to Kittery I believe we ought to do something to signalize our appreciation of the honor. When our boys grow up to be men they want to say that they came from Kittery, Me., God's footstool by nature, and the place where the treaty of peace was signed between the Japs and Roushians. That's good enough introduction for any young man."

"Waal," broke in Charlie Chapman, "we ain't shure that they will sign the treaty, even after they get here, but I suppose that won't interfere with the honor much; leastways it is something for them to even be in Kittery."

"Sum one down the point was tellin' me yesterday," said John Sterling, "that Teddy Roosevelt is goin' to cum up here himself to superintend the proper buildin' of that that treaty. I also hear that he intends stoppin' in Portsmouth."

There was a storm of excitement at this revelation and a hasty canvass by which the president's course might be diverted across the Piscataqua. The best that came of it was a decision to have a committee meet the president upon his arrival and offer him Kittery's keys.

And so the warfare continues across the little green river down by the sea, no one of the simple combatants divining for an instant possible danger of upsetting diplomacy's negotiations by the untimely dispute.

Luther Burbank's Latest Triumph.

Luther Burbank, the famous California horticultural expert, recently sent to the Lewis and Clark exposition his latest triumph, a golden red plum, nearly as large as an average apple and full and round in shape, says a Portland (Ore.) dispatch. The specimens are attracting much attention.

CONGRESS OF FARMERS.

Work of a National Organization Soon to Meet at Richmond, Va.

The farmers' national congress is composed of more than 6,000 delegates, appointed by the governors of the various states. The constitution of the congress provides that the delegates shall be either practical farmers or the editors or proprietors of farm papers.

CALLING FOR UNCLE

New Orleans Wants Government to Take Charge of Fever Epidemic.

DISCLAIM FEAR OF THE PLAGUE

President Orders Surgeon General Wyman to Take Charge of Situation—Whole South Alarmed by Spread of the Disease.

New Orleans, Aug. 5.—With no intention of admitting the fever situation to be beyond control, but in the hope of reviving confidence here and elsewhere in the south, official and business interests have decided to send a request to President Roosevelt to have the United States government assume full charge of the struggle now in progress to wipe out yellow fever from New Orleans and Louisiana. The public approves the action. Expectation is that within the next two days Surgeon General Wyman, with all the resource of the government, will be enlisted actively in the campaign.



SURGEON GENERAL WYMAN.

The decision to ask the federal government to take control was reached at a meeting held at the cotton exchange. President A. Britton presided. There were present Mayor Behrman, Chairman Janvier of the citizens' committee, President Souchon of the state board of health, President Weinhkoh of the city board of health, representatives of the exchanges and commercial bodies, Surgeon White of the United States marine hospital service and a number of representative citizens.

Business Houses Must Close.

All of those present participated in the discussion. It was the consensus of the meeting that government control would restore confidence throughout the other states in the south where there has been criticism of the city and state authorities for not sooner making public the existence of yellow fever. It was the belief of those present that Surgeon General Wyman would be able to send a force of physicians to New Orleans thoroughly equipped for the handling of the yellow fever situation because of their experience and unquestionable facilities to enforce a scientific campaign against the fever.

When local health officers first took charge of the situation it was hoped that the fever could be stamped out within a reasonable time, but the infection has spread, and so frightened have the people become in the south over the increase in the number of cases that New Orleans is threatened with a serious paralysis of trade by reason of radical quarantine.

Immediately after the meeting a telegram, signed by the mayor and others present, was addressed to Governor Blanchard, telling him of the action taken.

Announcement that the federal government was to be called on to take charge at first created some alarm in New Orleans, many taking such action as an acknowledgment that the situation had got beyond control. That alarm was allayed when it was announced that the object in turning over the direction of affairs to the marine hospital service was to renew confidence among doubtful persons and thus avert an epidemic.

Would Restore Confidence. At a conference at the city hall it was decided that Mayor Behrman should issue a proclamation requiring every business house in the city to close on Wednesday so that employees might take a hand in the general cleaning movement. Merchants are to be asked to furnish carts to carry away refuse. A thousand carts will be required in the work. A special appeal is to be addressed to house-holders asking them to cooperate in the sanitary campaign by thoroughly cleaning back yards.

The board of health has instituted a new rule, requiring its inspectors to make prompt report of cases. To that order was due the fact that 20 new cases were announced early in the afternoon. The inspectors had turned their cases in in bunches late in the evening and the evening report had a disquieting effect on the public, which had been led by the afternoon report to believe that the situation was improving.

Hundreds of persons are temporarily moving from New Orleans to St. Tammany parish, the only near haven

which they can go. The parish has opened its doors to all refugees. Yellow fever has never developed in St. Tammany parish during the most serious epidemics because yellow fever mosquitoes have never existed there.

A thorough inspection of the red light quarter discovered not a suspicious case of fever. Business houses are feeling the effect of the quarantine. There has been a reduction in business and trade is quiet.

Washington, Aug. 5.—President Roosevelt last night forwarded to Surgeon General Wyman of the public health and marine hospital service a telegram from Governor Blanchard of Louisiana requesting that the United States government take control of the yellow fever situation in New Orleans. The president directed the surgeon general to take every step in his power to meet the situation in New Orleans and to notify him what further action is advisable and possible for the federal authorities to take.

Instructions From President.

The telegram in full is as follows: "Have received following telegram from Governor Blanchard of Louisiana: 'At a joint meeting of representatives of all commercial bodies of the city of New Orleans and other prominent persons, at which were present the mayor of the city, the state health authorities and the president of the Orleans Parish Medical association, the following resolution was adopted: 'That this meeting indorse the proposition to ask the United States government to take control of the yellow fever situation in New Orleans and that the governor of the state and the mayor of the city be requested to take steps to carry this proposition into effect. Further, that the hearty cooperation of the state and city governments and the state and city health boards and the parish medical societies and the merchants and people generally be pledged in such action as may be taken by the government.'

"I am requested by the mayor of the city, the presidents of the city and state board of health and by a committee of prominent citizens to transmit the above resolution to you and to request you to take over on behalf of the federal government, through the proper channels, the yellow fever situation at New Orleans. This I do now and urge speedy action on your part.

"N. C. BLANCHARD,
"Governor of Louisiana."

"Please take every step in your power to meet the situation at New Orleans and comply with the request of the governor and the other authorities and notify me what further action is advisable and possible for the federal authorities to take. Would like full report from you as to what should be done. Please confer with the Surgeon Generals of the army and navy if in your judgment this is wise.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT." Dr. Wyman has acknowledged the president's telegram and will make a report to him today.

Quarantined Guards Captured.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 5.—A meagre report received by Governor Vardaman from Gulfport says Mississippi soldiers employed as guards by the marine hospital service had been captured by one of the boats of the Louisiana mosquito fleet and are being held as hostages for Lieutenant Ivy and the 15 privates of the Louisiana naval reserves who were captured by the Mississippi patrol boat Tipsey.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 5.—Mayor Rhett has proclaimed a quarantine against yellow fever points, to take effect Sunday, Aug. 6. No passengers will be permitted to enter the city unless they can establish beyond question that they have been out of the infected district for 10 days.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5.—A meeting of the state board of quarantine physicians was held here in the office of Dr. Heller, state quarantine physician, and measures for guarding against yellow fever were adopted. An expert will visit vessels from the infected district and a search will be made for mosquitoes. Vessels will also be fumigated. Should a case of fever be discovered it will be cared for at the state quarantine station at Marcus Hook.

GOLD KEY FOR TAFT.

Uncle Sam's War Secretary Welcomed at Manila.

Manila, Aug. 5.—Secretary of War Taft and party arrived on the steamship Manchuria at 10 o'clock in the morning. Their arrival was made the occasion of a gorgeous water pageant. Governor General Wright, Major General Corbin and Rear Admiral Train, with their staffs, and the official reception committee met the party when the Manchuria anchored.

The battleship Ohio, the forts and the craft in the harbor fired the regulation salute for the secretary of war. The party left the steamship and proceeded to the governor general's residence, where the official welcome was made and where the golden keys of the city were presented to Secretary Taft. Thousands of persons lined the streets, which were elaborately decorated.

BATTLE IMPOSSIBLE.

Manchuria, Because of Rains, an Impassable Morass.

Godzuyan, Manchuria, Aug. 5.—Almost tropical rains are falling in Manchuria and the hilly regions are impassable for trains of artillery. Every mountain path is a torrent and every valley a quagmire. Important operations apparently will be impossible for a long time to come. The alternation of rains and fervid sun-shine has a depressing effect on the health of the army.

EAT OFF THE MANTEL

Peace Plenipotentiaries Will Not Sit Down to President's Lunch.

CLEVER MOVE OF MAJOR DOMO

Question of Precedence Will Thus Be Avoided When Roosevelt Greets Peace Envoys on Board Mayflower This Afternoon—Program Arranged.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Final arrangements were completed last night for the reception by President Roosevelt of the Russian and Japanese peace envoys today. The reception, which will be a formal greeting to the representatives of the belligerent powers by President Roosevelt on behalf of the United States government, will take place on the cruiser Mayflower, the finest vessel of her class in the navy. It will take place at 1:30 p. m. and will be attended by a notable demonstration in honor of the distinguished guests of the country who have been designated by their emperors as their representatives to the Washington peace conference.

The president and the state and navy departments will unite to extend a cordial greeting to the plenipotentiaries and to facilitate in every possible way their mission of peace. Every honor due to their rank will be paid to the envoys and the cordiality of the greeting by the president on behalf of the American people will leave nothing to be desired.

Naval Vessels in Readiness.

The cruiser Mayflower has arrived here. It is expected that the Sylph, the president's naval yacht, with Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H. D. Peirce and some of the guests invited to the reception of the envoys, will arrive this morning. Secretary Peirce, who, in the absence of Secretary Root, will represent the department of state, accompanied by his guests, will go aboard the Mayflower probably about noon. He will be accompanied by Rear Admiral Sigsbee as a representative of the navy, and Major General Grant, commander of the department of the east, as a representative of the army.

The Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries and their suites will leave New York this morning, the Japanese at 9 o'clock and the Russians at 10 o'clock. The departure will be from the foot of East Twenty-third street. The envoys and their suites will make the trip to Oyster Bay in sister cruisers, the Chattanooga and the Tacoma. Thus they will not meet until they reach here and are formally presented to the president of the United States. The cruisers are expected to arrive in the outer bay, that bearing the Japanese envoys about 11:45 o'clock and that bearing the Russian plenipotentiaries an hour or so later.

Will Not Sit Down to Luncheon.

President Roosevelt will go aboard the Mayflower at 1 o'clock. He will be greeted with a presidential salute of 21 guns from the Mayflower as he goes aboard and his pennant will be broken out at the forepeak. As soon as his flag is displayed the Japanese plenipotentiaries, Baron Komura, minister of foreign affairs, and Kogoro Takahira, minister of Japan to the United States, and their suite, will proceed to the Mayflower in launches from their cruiser. As they go over the side a salute of 19 guns will be fired in their honor, the crew will dress ship and they will be received on deck by Commander Winslow and his officers in full dress uniform. They will be escorted to the handsome main cabin, where Assistant Secretary Peirce will present the envoys and each member of their suite to the president. Such exchanges as may be made at the time will be purely informal. In turn the envoys and other officials of the special mission will be presented to the guests of the president on board the ship.

At the conclusion of this ceremony the Russian plenipotentiaries, Sergius Witte, president of the committee of ministers, and Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador to the United States, accompanied by their suite, will board the Mayflower and in the same formal manner be received and presented to the president.

Peace Envoys Will Meet.

The envoys of the two powers then will be presented formally to one another, when an effort will be made by President Roosevelt and Assistant Secretary Peirce to render the ceremony as natural and easy as possible in order to eliminate any embarrassment.

These ceremonies concluded, a luncheon will be served. In order to avoid any unusual questions of precedence, the luncheon will be a buffet collation. Thus will be avoided the seating of the guests at table with the president. The party in attendance at the luncheon will number about 25.

Shortly after the luncheon President Roosevelt will take leave of the envoys and will return to shore in a launch. His pennant will be lowered and another salute will be fired as he leaves the ship's side.

From the Mayflower the Japanese envoys and their suites will be conveyed to the dispatch boat Dolphin, which will be anchored nearby, the Russian envoys and their suite remaining on the Mayflower. On these ships the two sets of envoys will be conveyed to Portsmouth, N. H., where

sessions of the peace conference are to be held.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—The newspapers generally express satisfaction with the unexpected cordial reception received by M. Witte in the United States, in which public opinion all along has been painted as being favorable to Japan, and a more optimistic tone regarding the chances of a successful outcome of the peace negotiations is manifested. With a few exceptions they find themselves in thorough sympathy with the position of M. Witte as expressed in interviews with him on his arrival in New York. Godzuyan, Manchuria, Aug. 5.—Dispatches from Korea report that the Japanese have begun a simultaneous advance from Kuanchchou against the Musariet and Platatabang pass, but that both columns were checked under pressure of the Russian advance detachments. The Russian losses, the dispatches say, were insignificant. Japanese warships are said to be cruising off the mouth of Peter the Great bay, on which Vladivostok is situated, their lights often being visible from Russian island.

Chinese arriving from the south say that the Japanese are most active in establishing trade relations in southern Manchuria, that over a score of large business houses have been established at Yinkow and that 5,000 Japanese settlers and larger troops follow close on the heels of the army.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Summary of Business Conditions Throughout the Country.

New York, Aug. 5.—Dun's weekly review of trade says this morning:

Business continues to expand in a wholesome manner that promises well for the future. Reports from the leading branches of manufacture are unanimous in telling of an increasing volume of orders and the percentage of idle machinery steadily diminishes. Textile plants make the best returns, closely followed by footwear factories, and some dividends of the steel industry are engaged so far ahead that capacity is extended. Better prospects for the crops removes the only handicap that impedes the revival of trade and favorable weather for a few weeks will assure unprecedented prosperity in the aggregate, although the yield of cotton will fall considerably behind last year. The month of July made a most encouraging exhibit in so far as statistics are available, liabilities of failures being smaller than in any month since April, 1901, and railway earnings surpassing last year's by 9.1 per cent.

Quiet conditions in the leading iron and steel markets do not prevent activity at the mills, which operate freely on old contracts and are preparing for a vigorous fall campaign. Prices of minor metals have risen still further, tin selling 6 cents higher than it did a year ago. Output of coke is moderate, but the market is quiet and prices are steady.

JURY DISAGREES AGAIN.

Defendants in Land Fraud Cases Must Be Tried Again.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 5.—For the second time, after deliberating for over 40 hours, a jury in the United States district court reported to Judge De Haven that they were unable to reach an agreement in the case of the United States against Congressman J. N. Williamson, Dr. Van Gessner and former United States Commissioner Marlon O. Biggs, charged with conspiracy to suborn perjury in connection with securing illegally part of the public domain. The jury was discharged. At the previous trial the jury was discharged after deliberations which lasted almost two days.

During the trial the case was even more bitterly contested than during the first. The failure of the jury to arrive at a verdict is a keen disappointment to the prosecution, which believed that it had made out a much stronger case than in the former trial. The jury stood 6 to 6. The case will be tried for the third time Aug. 28.

Jews to Interview M. Witte.

New York, Aug. 5.—Improving the opportunity offered by the presence in this city of Sergius Witte, the Russian peace envoy, a delegation of the most prominent Jews in the country met to bring before M. Witte the question of the better treatment of Jews in Russia. The delegation is headed by Adolf Kraus of Chicago, president of the executive committee of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, who came to this city with Baron von Schlippenbach, the Russian consul at Chicago. Mr. Kraus made the announcement that Mr. Witte had agreed to grant an interview. The conference will take place whenever it suits M. Witte.

Train Has Unlucky Run.

Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 5.—The Guyandotte Valley passenger train had an unlucky run from Logan, killing three men and injuring another. Frank Adkins was struck and killed near Logan. Adkins' companion was seriously injured. John Ashan, an old man, was killed as the train reached Barboursville. He stood on the track in front of the train, thinking that it ran on another track. While the locomotive was going to the roundhouse in Huntington George Zirkle was struck and killed.

Killed by a Toothache.

Altoona, Pa., Aug. 5.—Miss Cora Fornwalt, who had a tooth extracted, suffered a nervous collapse which medical skill could not relieve. Death resulted.

Russell Sage Celebrates.

New York, Aug. 5.—Russell Sage celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday by remaining from his office.

LAST FLAG LOWERED

LAST FLAG LOWERED

Japanese in Complete Possession of One Star of Czar's Crown.

ALSO TAKE 3,000 PRISONERS

Russian Commander on Island of Sakhalin Gives Up Fight Against Superior Force—Trophies Include Artillery and Equipment.

Washington, Aug. 5.—From an authoritative source it is ascertained that the Japanese government has determined upon certain fundamental principles for the treatment of the Russian residents of Sakhalin island, which has been occupied by the Japanese. The island has been used for some time by the Russian government as a penal colony, to which have been sent prisoners of all classes. It is said here that there are now between 20,000 and 30,000 Russians there. According to the determination reached by the Japanese government all prisoners except those confined on the island for political offenses are to be deported to Russian territory in such a manner as the circumstances may necessitate. These prisoners who have been enlisted as members of the volunteer militia are to be treated as such, that is, they will be shown certain consideration and given certain privileges. The political prisoners who desire to emigrate to foreign territory will be allowed to do so by special permission. These provisions are to apply to all prisoners without prejudice as to their nationality, race or origin. The Japanese government will see to it that all those persons except those who are to be deported are citizens of the island and will be allowed the privilege of declaring their allegiance to Japan.

A large number of petitions recently have been circulated in the United States, signed mostly by citizens of Jewish extraction, asking the Japanese government to grant freedom to "these victims of political oppression" now on the island.

LAWYERS' BILLS TOO LARGE.

Attorneys Claim Larger Part of Mrs. Chadwick's Assets.

Cleveland, Aug. 5.—Referee in Bankruptcy Remington took up the fee claims of Nathan Loeser for services as receiver for Mrs. Chadwick and also the bill for compensation received by Messrs. Dawley, Kerrush and Thompson, the attorneys who defended her. Loeser's claim amounted to \$2,500. Referee Remington declared the amount exorbitant and larger than the law allowed. Mr. Loeser's claim was temporarily laid aside, as was also the bill rendered by Grossman & Smith, counsel for the receiver, pending the presentation of the itemized accounts.

Mrs. Chadwick's lawyers rendered a joint bill for \$2,012, giving in detail the assistance said to have been rendered to the court and the receiver by them.

"I find a very few items in this list about which there is even a question," said the referee. "Most of them are rendered in getting Mrs. Chadwick's trunk and valise from New York. Receiver Loeser also put in a bill concerning the trunk."

"Our services were in connection with the preservation of the bankrupt's property," said Attorney Kerush. "She had property in Cleveland, Elyria and Pittsburg amounting to \$500,000."

Remington held that as far as the Cleveland property was concerned, it was well preserved at the time under the charge of a deputy sheriff.

"But I'd like to know about the rest of that \$500,000," said he. "We never heard of it before."

HORSEMAN BADLY HURT.

Fatally Slashed by Opponents in Quarrel About Race.

Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 5.—Captain William Crocker, a prominent hotel keeper and horseman, has been fearfully wounded in an encounter with F. H. Jergen of this city, W. E. Ingram and Walter Mayhew of Ohio and an unknown jockey. Jergen, Ingram and Mayhew, who are all well-known horsemen, have been arrested. The jockey escaped into Kentucky.

The affray was the outcome of a controversy between Crocker and Ingram over Crocker's horse being ruled out of a race. There are five long gashes across Crocker's body. One barely missed his heart. Recovery is

LOCAL HAPPENINGS | PAID FINE AND COSTS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Winold, east of the city, a son.

Mrs. D. M. Irvin is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Close, at Massillon.—Orrville Crescent.

Mrs. William Keller and three daughters, of Allegheny, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Haag, in North street.

Myers church will hold a festival on the church lawn southwest of Massillon, on the Pigeon Run road, Thursday evening, August 10.

Mrs. H. S. Blackburn has returned home after a three weeks' visit with her parents at Leesville, O. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Sadie Edwards.

Sam Loew has purchased the grocery stock of H. L. Murphy, who recently made an assignment, and took possession today. The establishment will hereafter be known as "The Oakland."

Mrs. J. F. Frangiser and daughters, Hortense and Christiana, have returned to their home in Loudonville, after a few weeks' visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Snyder, in South Mill street.

The race meet, which was to have been held at the Akron fair grounds, on August 29, 30 and 31, has been declared off, owing to the fact that the selling of pools will not be permitted by the authorities.

Miss Beulah Dixser, of Justus, and Otto Stifel, of this city, were married Thursday evening at 7 o'clock by the Rev. J. E. Divel, at St. John's parsonage. Mr. and Mrs. Stifel will make their home in this city.

William Powell, living at Warmington, drove onto some of the rails of the Canton-Akron Street Railway Company, in South Erie street, Friday evening and smashed the wheels of his buggy. Aside from the injury to the rig no damage was done.

The St. John's Evangelical church Sunday school and congregation will hold its annual picnic at Meyer's lake August 9. Special cars will be provided. Cars will be on hand at 9 o'clock a.m. at Massillon and returning will leave Meyer's lake at 5:30 p.m. The picnic is open to the public.

The S. and C. sewing circle was entertained by Mrs. John E. Johns, at her home in East Cherry street, Friday afternoon. Sixteen guests, including members and friends, were present and supper was served at 6 o'clock at one long table. Musical selections were given by Mrs. N. W. Culbertson and Mrs. A. R. Williams.

The employees of the Massillon Sign and Show Print Company spent Saturday at Turkeyfoot lake, the occasion being the annual outing of the Massillon employees and the employees of the Werner Company, of Akron. One of the features of the day was a ball game between teams representing the two companies. The Massillon party drove to the lake, starting early in the morning.

The entire issue of \$80,000 of bonds for constructing the Wooster & Mansfield electric railway having been sold, work will be commenced next week securing the right of way and franchises. The line will parallel the Pennsylvania steam railroad, passing through the towns of Wooster, Millbrook, Shreve, Big Prairie, Lakeville, Loudonville, Perryville, Lucas and Mansfield, covering a distance of thirty-eight miles.

Mineral City and Zoar are greatly agitated over what appears to be a good chance of getting the state tuberculosis hospital located between the two towns. People who claim to have authority have been on the ground and have taken an option on the four farms at or near the sulphur spring back of Zoar. The party who leased the ground claimed that the site was the best out of several hundred they had looked over.—Canal Dover Reporter.

C. B. Walker, formerly a Wheeling & Lake Erie engineer running out of Massillon, but now interested in gold mining and oil drilling in the West, was in the city visiting old friends Friday. Mr. Walker, with his family, lives in Norwalk, but he has been engaged for the past six months in leasing promising oil lands in Indiana, having secured possession of 10,000 acres in the midst of good oil land. He returned to Norwalk Friday evening.

Samuel Miles, a mine boss at the East Goshen coal mine, was instantly killed at New Philadelphia Thursday evening by a B. & O. passenger train. Miles had been home to supper and after sprinkling his lawn took a small rifle and started out to shoot sparrows. He went to the tracks of the B. & O. and was sitting on one of the tracks when the tragedy occurred. It seems that the southbound passenger train approached at the same time a freight train came in from the opposite direction. Miles evidently thought that but one train was approaching and he did not leave the track. The passenger train, it is said, is the one which struck him. Death was instantaneous. Miles was 40 years of age and leaves a wife and seven children.

See the pretty babies at the Episcopalian parish house Thursday afternoon.

PAID FINE AND COSTS.

John Flaim Charged With Violating Sunday Law.

John Flaim, a saloonkeeper in Richville avenue, was fined \$25 and costs, the total amounting to \$40, by Justice W. S. Spidle Friday morning for keeping his saloon open Sunday, July 16. A date was set for the hearing some time ago, but a postponement was asked for by the defendant. Friday morning Flaim waived a jury trial. Seven witnesses testified after which Flaim was fined.

He told the court that he did not desire to pay the fine and gave his watch and chain to a friend and left instructions as to the management of his business during his absence from the city, as he desired to work out the fine and costs in the workhouse. The papers were made out for his committment and Constable Bamberger was ready to board a car with Flaim, when the latter changed his mind and paid the amount.

Flaim's arrest was one of four made by Constable Bamberger upon complaint made by a resident of Richville avenue that the disorderly conduct in that neighborhood was more than the residents could endure. The cases were brought before Justice Spidle because the four saloons are located in the township outside the city limits. The other three pleaded guilty and were fined \$25 and costs, which were paid by each.

McCULLOUGH ELECTED.

Clark Deposed as Chairman of Republican Committee.

Roscoe C. McCullough was elected chairman of the central Republican committee of Stark county at the convention held in Canton Saturday morning, no opposition having developed from the Clark side of the house. It was anticipated that George H. Clark would make a strong fight for re-election, but after giving a short explanatory address to the old committee, he declared that he was not a candidate for re-election.

In his speech he suggested the advisability of returning the money in the treasury of the committee to the defeated candidates. The suggestion found a prompt supporter in the hall and a second brought the motion before the house before opposition could be organized, with the result that it was voted to return the \$774 in the treasury to the defeated candidates. This leaves the county committee without a dollar in the treasury and there is already a strong sentiment expressed against the act.

The committeemen from Massillon who attended the convention are: Frank Wagner, L. P. Slusser, Nathan Klotz, Louis A. Vogt, Harvey Walter, Edward Jacoby, Lincoln Wilhelm and Thomas Hemmingway. The township was represented by Benjamin Ayers and Harvey Doll.

Monday evening the local committeemen will meet in this city for the purpose of organizing for the coming fall campaign.

MINERS' TROUBLES.

National V. P. Thomas Lewis Here Investigating Claims

National Vice President Thomas Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, left Massillon Saturday afternoon, en route West, to settle differences in locals in the West. Mr. Lewis was here taking testimony in the case of Thomas Hadley, who has some differences with the Navarre union. The result of the investigation will be made known in a week.

President Legg, of the Massillon district, was with the national vice president and participated in the investigation. Mr. Legg reports that the prospects in the Massillon district are looking better every day and that already a number of mines have resumed work, although in many instances for but one or two days per week. No. 3 mine at East Greenville will begin operations again Monday or Tuesday of next week.

NEARBY TOWNS.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, Aug. 5.—The Weimer family held a reunion Wednesday.

The cannery factory will soon begin canning tomatoes.

Miss Alice Kloepfer has returned home after an extended visit with relatives.

The Cabbets held a family reunion at Calmoutier last Sunday.

Beach City expects to have a new ball ground by next season.

C. J. Gruber was in Massillon Wednesday to get repairs for his threshing outfit.

Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong, vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life.

Excursion to Goshen via W. & L. R. R.

On account of Old Home Week, Co. shanty, Ohio, the W. & L. R. R. will have reduced tickets August 7-12, good for return until August 14.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort instantly relieved, permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

OHIO CROP REPORT.

Wheat is Eighty-eight Per Cent of Average Crop.

Columbus, Aug. 5.—The following report to August 1, showing the estimated condition or prospect of the crops named, is based on the returns received from the regular township crop correspondents of the department:

Wheat—Condition compared with an average, 88 per cent.

Oats—Condition compared with an average, 91 per cent.

Clover—Area sown in 1904 cut for hay, 81 per cent. Hay, product per acre, 1.66 tons. Quality compared with an average, 80 per cent.

Timothy—Condition compared with an average, 84 per cent.

Potatoes—Condition compared with an average, 81 per cent.

Tobacco—Condition compared with an average, 81 per cent.

Pastures—Condition compared with an average, 97 per cent.

Apples—Prospect compared with an average, 33 per cent.

Peaches—Prospect compared with an average, 47 per cent.

Pears—Prospect compared with an average, 44 per cent.

Grapes—Prospect compared with an average, 72 per cent.

Berries—Prospect compared with an average, 87 per cent.

The condition of wheat shows 88 per cent as compared with an average condition, being a decline from its estimated condition July 1. Owing to the excessive rains during the early summer many farmers were apprehensive concerning the outcome of the wheat crop, but its present condition, being 88 per cent higher than the condition estimated August 1, 1904, should be very encouraging. The crop was harvested under unfavorable conditions, as the incessant rains had so softened the ground that in many sections of the state it was impossible to run the heavy binders in the fields, and farmers were forced to harvest the crop with cradles. The average product per acre will vary considerably over the state, and while in some localities the yield will be far above an average, many correspondents report the yield as light and of a poor quality. The average date of harvesting was July 2, about eight days earlier than in 1904. In some localities the crop has suffered greatly by black rust, weevil and blasting of the heads, although these conditions are not general over the state.

Oats are reported as having been damaged by the heavy rains, and there is very general complaint of the crop being badly lodged, which will affect the filling of the heads. A few correspondents report damage by smut. The estimated condition, however, has but slightly declined during the past month, and it is now reported at 91 per cent, being three points lower than reported July 1.

Corn growth over the state is very uneven, as planting was irregular, but it has made rapid growth during the past month, although at the present time it is suffering for rain. The heavy wind storms have caused considerable damage, and in some localities the crop is down badly. The fields are very weedy, as cultivation has been impossible.

Some little complaint of potatoes rotting in the ground, and being damaged by blight, but as a whole the condition for the state is quite satisfactory, being estimated at 81 per cent.

Timothy meadows show the same condition as reported last month, and the hay crop will reach about 84 per cent of an average. Pastures generally are in good condition, although rain is needed badly.

Fruit prospects are discouraging, and are reported as follows: Apples, 33 per cent; peaches, 47 per cent, and pears, 44 per cent.

A FAMILY REUNION.

Pleasant Meeting at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Urban.

A pleasant family gathering was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Urban, in Brown street, Thursday evening. During the evening there was music and numerous speeches were delivered, after which refreshments were served. Those present from out of town were: Ensign and Mrs. Samuel Urban, of Fairfield, Pa.; Ensign and Mrs. Henry Urban, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Ensign Violet Urban, of Payne, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. James Urban, of Justus; Mrs. George Breidiger and daughters, Dorothy and Grace, of Cleveland.

The other members of the family present were Mr. and Mrs. William Urban and children, Mrs. W. O. McCallen, Mrs. Sarah Wert, Joseph Urban, Clarence Jones, Pearl Courtney and Charles Urban, of this city.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed is the postoffice at Massillon, August 7, 1905:

LAIRS.

Bennitt, Miss Helen Hendricks, Mrs. Ida Liston, Mrs. Sadie

MEN.

Bevington, Inc. Lamberson, George

Lindsey, Ralph McIntyre, Gerald

Bickel, Dr. W. E. Smith, Walter A.

Van Patten, M. B. FORTON.

Rosina Grittli

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

Louis A. Koonts, P. M.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest in its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root.

DR. KENNEDY'S SON'S, Rondout, N. Y.

\$1.00 all druggists. Six bottles \$3.00.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Pleasant to take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome in every Home.

KIDNEY and LIVER Cure.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by impurity of the blood, such as, Kidney, Bladder, Cystitis, Bright's Disease, & all other weaknesses peculiar to

DR. KENNEDY'S SON'S, Rondout, N. Y.

\$1.00 all druggists. Six bottles \$3.00.

FOR SALE!

THE REMPI'S CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES

Pat'd. Feb. 11, 1905

A Good One. Made by

The Rempis & Gallmeyer

er Foundry Co.

60 N. Front St., Grand Rapids,

Mich. Write us. It will pay you.

Big Clearance Sale of Buggies and Driving Harness.

To avoid having an auction sale late in the season, I will give you a chance right in the middle of the season to buy cheap. My goods are marked in plain figures and you can have 10 per cent off for cash on every Buggy or Driving Harness on my floor. You have 60 jobs to select from. Come early and get first choice.

J. B. Schrader

41 N. Erie St., Massillon, O.

A. J. Humberger Sons Co.

THE STORE FOR

Crisp, First Class Merchandise

AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

Store Open Tonight Until 10 p. m.

New Fall Styles of French Cotton Waistings.

Make early selections at 12 1/2¢ yd.

Light Tennis Flannels, 1 yd. wide, only 10c yd.

See the